

## STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER RE : FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ದೇಶದ  
ಆಹಾರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

### I. SHORTAGE IN PRODUCTION AND INADEQUATE CENTRAL ALLOCATION

Shortage of food during the current year is a World wide phenomenon. Even a country like Russia had to procure foodgrains from U. S. A. There is not only shortage in the International markets but also a steep rise in the price of foodgrains. Thus there have been very serious limitations on our ability to procure foodgrains through imports to supplement the indigenous production. In the country as a whole the foodgrains production had dropped for two-successive years viz., 1971-72 and 1972-73. This accentuated the upward rise in foodgrain prices which had started during the latter half of 1971. The index number of foodgrains rose from 200.1 in April 1971 to 266.1 in April 1973. Another unusual feature has been that there was no post harvest dip in the prices.

#### 2. Production of foodgrains in our State during 1972-73 has been as follows :—

Rice	....	17.50
Jowar	... ..	13.57
Ragi	... ..	8.68
Other Foodgrains and pulses		10.14

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49.89 lakh tonnes.

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There was thus a huge shortfall of 13 Lakh tonnes, as compared to the production during the previous year of 62.89 Lakh tonnes. This shortfall in production was mainly due to failure of the monsoon and consequent failure of crops in large areas of the State. This also resulted in our being able to achieve only 50% of the targets for procure-

ment of paddy. No procurement of Jowar and other coarse grains was possible under the circumstances.

3. The total quantity of paddy procured was of the order of 76,000 tonnes, the equivalent rice quantity being around 56,000 tonnes. We have been releasing rice through Fair Price Shops in the State which are nearly 14,000 in number. This has been supplemented with the allotment of wheat and milo received from Government of India. Since September 1972, Government of India have allotted a little over 2 Lakh tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of milo. It may thus be seen that including our internal procurement and allocations from Government of India we have hardly been able to make up 15 to 20% of the total shortfall in production. Added to this the situation compelled us to allot sizeable quantities of rice to the essentially non-rice eating areas of the State because of failure of coarse grains in those areas and the limited allotment of wheat and milo from the Central pool. To illustrate this point it may be mentioned that since March this year, we have had to allot 15,000 tonnes of rice to the northern districts of the State.

## II. MEASURES TO MAINTAIN SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN BANGALORE CITY.

4. The needs of the Bangalore City Corporation area have been receiving particular attention from the Government and it can be said with confidence that the steps taken so far to ensure an efficient functioning of the public distribution system, namely to issue special quotas of rice from time to time, to introduce rationing of kerosene (when there was acute scarcity of this commodity) and to supply adequate quantities of wheat products to bakeries, hotels and other establishments, have been largely responsible for keeping the prices down to a moderate level in the City and preventing the situation from going out of control.

5. Among foodgrains, the ration card-holders of Bangalore have been receiving one Kg. of rice per adult

per month. Though this may appear to be a meagre quantity for an individual, the total release of rice amounting to 2,000 tonnes of rice per month in the City has had a stabilising effect on the open market prices. In addition, there have been special releases of rice from time to time to card-holders, varying between 1,000 to 1,700 tonnes per month, continuously since January, 1973, excepting two months in between. "The total issues of rice in the City out of Government stocks were, therefore, very considerable and caused a corresponding reduction in the off-take of rice in the open market and thereby prevented the open market prices from going higher than they have done.

6. The issue of wheat through Fair Price Shops has varied between one Kg. and 2 Kgs. per adult per month and has been quite adequate to meet the requirements of average citizen of Bangalore. Wheat releases in Bangalore City have been upto 4,000 tonnes per month and this being the cheapest cereal (88 paise per Kg) these releases have again helped to keep the prices down in the City.

7. Sugar has been issued at the scale of One Kg. per adult per month and for most families this is quite sufficient to meet their monthly requirements.

8. Recently, pulses were also issued through fair price shops and through selected co-operative Institutions. The total quantity of pulses released in Bangalore City during August and September 1973 is as follows :

(a) Bengal Gram Dhall	9.8 tonnes.
(b) Tur-dhall	46 tonnes.
(c) Bengal-gram	1,715 tonnes.
(d) Green gram	167 tonnes.

9. There was a marked difference between the open market prices and the prices of these pulses issued through fair price shops. In addition, the Directorate of Food & Civil supplies has been arranging for the issue of wheat products such as maida and soji through fair price shops for the house-holds. Sale of wheat products has also been

made through selected co-operative retail outlets for the greater convenience of the public. Maida is being supplied in adequate quantities to all the bakeries in the City, as a result of which there has been no shortage of bread at any time and the prices of bread have been steady. Wheat product are also being supplied in adequate quantities to all the hotels in the City.

10. In addition to the above said measures, Government have, in an effort to ensure availability of rice in the City at reasonable prices, issued several permits under levy-exemption to wholesale dealers among both merchants and co-operative institutions, besides industrial establishments, to bring rice from the neighbouring districts such as Mandya for sale in the City. Sales of such rice were made particularly for the benefit of slum dwellers in slum areas and in labour areas. At present, the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Federation is transporting rice to Bangalore and this rice is to be sold through all fair price shops at periodical intervals to ration-card-holders in the City.

11. Movement of rice, at comparatively high open-market prices, is also being organised from districts like Raichur and Bellary, again under levy-exemption.

12. Rationing of kerosene was introduced in Bangalore City with effect from June 1973, and has been very successful in making kerosene available to all the residents of the City. The sale of vanspathi through fairprice shops was arranged in the month of August 1973, when the rates of edible oil had gone up very high.

### III. Special Arrangements made to meet the needs of the drought affected Districts and South Kanara District.

13. Jowar is the staple food of the people in the northern districts of our State, which were affected by serious drought. As both khariff jowar and rabi jowar had failed completely in the area, Government did not have any stock of procured jowar or other coarse food-grains. In addition



to diverting nearly 15,000 tonnes of rice to these areas large quantities of wheat were allotted for being released to the consumers through the public distribution system. The scale of ration was maintained at 8 Kg. of foodgrains per adult per month consisting of rice, wheat, milo etc. Atleast a minimum of 100 fair price shops were opened in each of the badly affected Taluks. It was ensured that each fair price shop had an initial stock of 20 quintals of foodgrains and the Tahasildars were asked to purchase the stocks from the P. D. Account and arrange for the transport also. Owing to these several measures the situation could be tackled effectively. Hybrid Jowar has started moving into these areas from Chitradurga District. However, allotment of wheat and milo is being maintained at a high level to meet the needs of the consumers.

14. Special measures were also taken to meet the needs of South Kanara District. In addition to stepping up the monthly allotments out of the procured stocks more than 2 lakh quintals of rice were moved into the district through purchases from the open market in other surplus districts on permits arranged by Government. In addition, large quantities of wheat and milo were also allotted to the district. With the immediate prospect of commencement of harvest of paddy in the district the situation is well under control.

#### IV. PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR THE CROP YEAR 1973-74.

15. The State's Food Policy so far has been to acquire buffer stocks of paddy and jowar to cater to the Urban and other vulnerable sections of the population. With a view to acquiring adequate buffer stocks to serve this purpose, two orders styled "The Mysore Paddy Procurement Levy Order" and "The Mysore Jowar Procurement Levy Order" respectively, were passed in the year 1966 under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act (with the prior concurrence of the Government of India). Under the provisions of these orders certain scales of levy based on the acreage under each crop in each cultivator's holding have

been fixed and the cultivators required by a written notice to deliver the quantities levied.

16. This system was enforced last year also, and a target of 1.5 lakh tonnes of paddy and 75,000 tonnes of jowar was fixed. But on account of wide-spread failure of crops in the jowar growing areas-in fact, famine conditions prevailed there-no jowar could be procured at all. Even the procurement of paddy was seriously affected and hardly 50% of the target was reached.

17. Under the existing levy orders, rain-fed paddy holdings of 4 acres and less and irrigated paddy holdings of one acre and less are exempt from levy and a progressive scale of levy for holdings exceeding these limits has been fixed as indicated in Annexure-I. The proposed revised scales of prices are indicated in the Statement at Annexure-II. Formal orders are expected to be issued after receipt of concurrence from Government of India. The upto-date list of Scheduled Projects is being prepared. It may be seen that Government have now taken a decision to exempt holders of paddy lands of less than one acre of irrigated land and less than 2 acres of rain-fed lands.. Holders of one acre of irrigated paddy 1 and 2 acres of rain-fed land will be subject to levy of one quintal. Holders of more than one acre of irrigated land and more than 2 acres the rain-fed land will be subject to levy at 50% more than the existing scales of levy. In the case of jowar also the increase over the present scales is 50%. Ragi is being brought in the scheme for the first time with the same scales of levy as jowar. The increase in the scales of levy is meant to enable Government to procure larger quantities to cater to the public distribution system even more effectively.

18. The recent conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi recommended a higher procurement price this year both for paddy and for jowar and ragi. Government will shortly be announcing the Procurement prices for Paddy, Jowar and Ragi. Till the new prices are announced we are adopting the existing support prices ranging

from Rs. 63 to Rs. 70 per quintal with the understanding that the difference will be paid to the growers in due course. To start with we may procure in South Kanara at the rate of Rs. 70/- per quintal. Last year Somewhere in the order of Rs. 56/- or so. Now it is going to be Rs. 70/- in South Kanara and if the prices are fixed and announced by the Government of India, whether it is less or more; if it is little more, we are going to pay them whatever is extra over and above Rs. 70/-per quintal. Even if it is less, the Government is not going to take the money back from them and see that the farmer will get Rs. 70 -per quintal.

As far as High Breed. Jowar is concerned, I have already stated if the prices are go down, the Government will buy at Rs. 70/-. Fortunately it has not gone below Rs. 70 and the question has not arisen. The procurement targets will be 2.75 lakh tonnes of rice and 2 lakh tonnes of coarse grains. The procurement will be done through the newly established Karnataka Food & Civil Supplies Corporation. Funds are being arranged through Commercial Banks. Commercial Banks have come forward to give the finance necessary for this trade.

### ANNEXURE - I

Statement showing the remissions in the quantum of levy in respect of drought affected and flood affected areas.

- i) Total remission ... if the annevari is below  
4 annas;
- ii) 50% remission ... if the annevari is between  
4 annas and 6 annas;
- iii) 25% remission ... if the annevari is between  
6 annas and 8 annas.

## ANNEXURE — II

## JOWAR

## Scale of levy

Sl. No.	Scale	Lands irrigated under (a) Government sources of irrigation (b) wells	Other lands
1.	In respect of every acre of the first 10 acres of the holding of the grower.	1 quintal per acre	25 Kgs. per acre
2.	In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the grower.	2 quintals per acre	30 Kgs. per acre

Proviso:— There shall be no levy in respect of a holding, the extent of which is only one acre or less.

## ANNEXURE — II

## PADDY

## Quantity to be levied

	Land under scheduled projects.	Lands under irrigation projects / works other than scheduled projects having an assured supply of water, and well-irrigated lands.	
	1	2A	2B
1.	In respect of the first acre of the holding of the grower.	NIL	NIL
2.	In respect of the second to the sixth acre of the holdings of the grower.	2 Quintals per acre.	1½ Quintals per acre.

	1	2A	2B
3.	In respect of the seventh acre to the eleventh acre of the holdings of the grower.	4 Quintals per acre.	3 Quintals per acre.
4.	In respect of the remaining portion of the holdings of the grower.	6 Quintals per acre.	4½ Quintals per acre.

### RAINFED LANDS

#### PADDY

(1) Scale	(2) Quantity to be levied.
1. In respect of the first four acres of the holdings of the grower.	NIL
2. In respect of the fifth acre to the ninth acre of the holdings of the grower.	1 Quintal per acre.
3. In respect of the tenth acre to the fourteenth acre of the holdings of the grower.	2 Quintals per acre.
4. In respect of the remaining portion of the holdings of the grower.	3 Quintals per acre.

#### PART-A

Proposed Scales of Levy for Paddy during 1973-74.  
Lands under Scheduled Projects.

Sl. No. (1)	Scale. (2)
1. In respect of holdings of less than one acre in extent.	Nil.
2. In respect of the first acre of the holding of the grower.	One quintal per acre.

1	2
3. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds one acre but does not exceed six acres.	Three quintals per acre.
4. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds six acres but does not exceed eleven acres.	Six quintals per acre.
5. In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	Nine quintals per acre.

## PART-B.

Lands under irrigation project works other than scheduled projects having an assured supply of water and lands irrigated by use of water drawn from wells.

Sl. No. (1)	Scale (2)
1. In respect of holdings of less than one acre in extent.	Nil.
2. In respect of the first acre of the holding of the grower.	One quintal.
3. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds one acre but does not exceed six acres.	Two and a quarter quintals per acre.
4. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds six acres but does not exceed eleven acres.	Four and a half quintals per acre.
5. In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	Six and three fourths quintals per acre.

## PART-C.

## Rainfed and other lands.

Sl. No. (1)	Scale (2)
1. In respect of the holding of the grower which is less than two acres in extent.	Nil.
2. In respect of the holding of the grower which is two acres in extent.	One quintal.
3. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds two acres but does not exceed nine acres.	One and a half quintals per acre.
4. In respect of every acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds nine acres but does not exceed fourteen acres.	Three quintals per acre.
5. In respect of every acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	Four and a half quintals per acre.

## PART-D.

## Scale of Ragi/Jowar.

[See clause 3 (1)]

Sl. No.	Scale.	Lands irrigated under (a) Government source of irrigation (b) wells.	Other lands
1.	In respect of the first acre of the holding of the grower.	Nil	Nil
2.	In respect of every One and a half acre of the holding of the grower where such holding exceeds One acre but does not exceed ten acres.	per acre.	Thirty seven and a half Kgs. per acre.
3.	In respect of every Three quintals acre of the remaining acres of the holding of the grower.	per acre.	Forty five Kgs. per acre.

(M. D. GOVINDARAJ)

Under Secretary to Government.  
Food and Civil Supplies Department.



5.00 P. M.

Madam Speaker, In addition to this, I would like to take the house into confidence and say about the attempts that Government is making to lessen the rigours of the shortage of particularly rice and other cereals.

Yesterday, the Hon. Food Minister has gone to Tamil Nadu. I am glad to say that to-day she talked to me over the phone and informed me that she was able to get from Tamil Nadu Government nearly 3,000 tonnes of paddy, rice and coarse grains like ragi.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹೆಚ್. ಹನುಮೇಗೌಡ.— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೇಟು ಏನು ? ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೇಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ.ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರೈತರಿಗೇನೇ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೇಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ರೇಟನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.— ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾವರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀವು ೨೫ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿರಾವರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— We have to see the situation. ನೀವು ಈಗ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ವಿಷಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಅದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಕಾಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ? Now we are getting rice and we are also getting ragi. The Hon. Food Minister also informed that she is trying to get broken rice. According to the information received, Tamil Nadu Government has agreed to supply 2000 tonnes of rice and 1000 tonnes of ragi. Apart from this, I am asking the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to send another 1000 tonnes of broken rice. The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wants it as a kind of barter for electricity. Depending on the availability, I have also promised nearly 30 million units of electricity. We are prepared to give it though we have some shortages. I felt that in whatever manner it was possible, I should procure some rice immediately to give relief to the consumer, particularly in a City like Bangalore and some other places.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.— ನೀವು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೇವಲ ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 'ಎನೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲಾ'.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— It is coming to the State. We will see where it will be distributed. This is a good deal.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.— When such offers are made, it would have been better had it been carried out as a gesture, specially when we are in difficulties.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— Let us not go into the merit. We will still say it is a good gesture.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ಬಾಂಗಿ — ಮೇಜಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವು ಎನೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ — ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೈಕ್ಯೂರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿ ದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಈಗ ಇಂಪಾರ್ಟಂಟ್ ಫುಡ್‌ಗ್ರೈನ್ಸ್ ಎನು ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. Now we are making arrangements to move about 20,000 quintals of hybrid jawar from the District of Chitradurga as well as Bellary and some other places. Therefore, with this large augmentation of the available quantity we have today, I am sure we will be able to tide over the difficulties in the coming 2½ to 3 months. Of course, I must say that we may not be in a position to give everybody as much as they want. But certainly with this much of Jawar, ragi and rice coming to the State.

I think every citizen is likely to get reasonable quantity of either rice or some portion of wheat or some portion of ragi or jawar or all there put together. I am sure this is going to keep the market going and this may not allow the open market price to go unreasonably high.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ — ಇನ್ನು ೨ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಆಹಾರದ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಕತೆ ಎನು? ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— We have got a population of 20 lakhs in Bangalore. We have been issuing 1 Kg. of rice per head besides 5 Kgs. of rice now and then. This comes to 2,000 tonnes month. On an average we have been releasing 4 to 5,000 tonnes of rice every month in the State. Apart from

this, we have been releasing 4,000 tonnes of wheat every month.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹೆ. ಹನುಮೇಗೌಡ— ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಬೇರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಏನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— As I told you I do not have the details. You know for the drought-stricken areas out of 40,000 tonnes of foodgrains supplied, nearly 20,000 tonnes of wheat was sent. Here and there some times we have released 2,000 tonnes and 5,000 tonnes everywhere. Therefore we are confident that we will get over this difficulty in the coming two or three months. Luckily this time the Heavens have been considerate and we have its blessings. As a result, we have got rains everywhere: it is not only timely rains but also sufficient rains. This time we are so lucky that I came to know from some of the hon. members of this House who had gone to their respective constituencies that even in our northernmost part of our State like Bidar & Gulbarga, there are people who have grown some kind of local variety of foodgrain and that in one acre they have grown 15 to 20 bags.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಎಲ್. ಕಬಾಡಿ— ನಾನು ಅದೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ೧೫-೨೦ ಚೀಲ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.— There are some places where they have grown that quantity.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪ— ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ೨೦-೩೦ ಚೀಲ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ— ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬನ್ನಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಆ ಕಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೂರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಅಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. If they are really farmers, they would have appreciated and understood. I merely mentioned that there one or two farmers who have grown to that extent. If the hon. Member did not grow to that extent, does he think that nobody in that world grows? Now at least I can say this much, that throughout the State rains are good and they are timely and fortunately the crops also are very good. As the result of good rains, I am sure we are going to have a

bumper crop and whatever levy the Government have proposed, I am confident that we will be in a position to get. I must also mention one other point. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture must have already given a statement as to the manner in which the fertilisers have been procured and made available to the people and also as to the quantum as well as the availability. This year, as I have already stated, we have been able to procure more chemical manures than last year, and that is being made available. From one angle, that is a healthy sign but from the point of view of supply, we are finding it extremely difficult. Almost every farmer in the State wants at least 75 per cent of the farmers want - fertilisers to-day. Whether it is well irrigation or rain-fed cultivation. Everybody wants to use this manure, because they are convinced that they will get a better crop if they use the manure. If there is good rain chemical manure could be used for dry crops like ragi also. They are using chemical manures for ragi. They have realised the utility of the chemical manure. Every farmer in the State wants chemical manure. That is why we find there is so much of rush for chemical manure and sometimes, it has led to some 'galata' here and there. We may get some more chemical manure about 3 thousand tons or so. As soon as we get it, even that will be made available primarily to the paddy cultivating areas, where the manure is badly needed.

Hon. Member Sri Lingappa was making some remark regarding procurement. I want his full co-operation as well as the co-operation of all the hon. Members. I make an appeal to the hon. Members for co-operation. After all, for whom are we procuring? Is it for the Government to make trade elsewhere? This is purely to take care of the section of people who do not own land, and who are engaged in other avocations in cities and other places. You have been hearing about the difficulties that people are facing with regard to food in almost all the towns. We must procure not only as much quantity as would be sufficient for being made available to the people in the coming year, but

also we must procure in such a way that some buffer stock is maintained by the Government for the lean month or lean season. That is why a decision has been taken by the Government to not merely procure paddy but also jowar and ragi. We want to build up a buffer stock.

With regard to prices, I must say one thing here. The price of paddy was fixed in the year 1963 at 52 rupees per quintal. I believe it was revised twice and it was again revised last time. After all the three revisions put together, the paddy price was not allowed to go beyond 58 or 59 rupees, in our state, at any rate. Last year, Government made the best effort with the Central Government to fix the rate of the first quality paddy at the rate of 75 rupees but the Government of India would not agree. They turned down our proposals. They wanted us to go on with the rate that had already been fixed, only with an increase of two rupees from the previous year. It is Government of India's policy and we failed to convince them that this rate would not work. The result was that we could not procure the required target and even the farmers resented the prices that we were offering. With great difficulty, we were able to procure only 76,000 tons of paddy, whereas the target was 1,50,000 tons. Since last year, Government is making consistent efforts to see that the paddy procurement price is fixed at a higher rate than what it was. At a rate which should appear to be reasonable, and which should appear to be at least sufficient to meet the cost of cultivation of the farmer, if not highly profitable. And, I am glad to say that the issue was again now taken up by the Mysore Government and fought out with the Government of India people and it had, at least, had a favourable result. Even the Food Minister accepted, during the Food Conference the other day, to fix the coarser variety of paddy at a rate somewhere between 71 and 75 rupees. It may be fixed at 72 or 73 rupees. The Central Government has to fix it. Shortly, I expect an announcement. That is in respect of the coarse variety. Normally, paddy is classified into three varieties.

One is coarse rice, other is medium and another is fine rice. So for these 3 varieties with some difference between variety to variety we can fix the rate. I do not want to say anything unless I specifically get an indication from the Government of India as to what is going to be the procurement price for coarse rice. I may say one thing here & that is we are going to give reasonable price for the paddy which the farmer should welcome. We have also this time taken into account the probable cost of cultivation per acre of paddy and has fixed the price. The farmers may not have anything to grumble with regard to the price. It may not be profitable price, but it is a reasonable good price atleast. As farmers talked to me; if the Government were to promise to maintain this price not only for one year or 3 years, they would be very happy and they will be willing to give whatever the levy put by the Government. This price that we are going to fix is not a profitable price if we take into consideration the cost of cultivation per acre and the price we have fixed now will be retained for 3 years to come and we are not going to reduce it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ರೇಟನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಫಾರ್ಮಿಸರ್ಸ್ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಫುಟ್ಟಪ್ಪಾನುಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಉಚಿತ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವವಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಲೇವಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಲೇವಿ ಕೊಡದೆ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಆಹಾರಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ. ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಲ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಬಹು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ —ಅಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉಲ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ಮಾತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವರಿಸ್ಥರು ಅಪೀಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಉಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಏನು ದೂಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡವುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ಗೆ ಏನು ಸಾರಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಸಾಮಾನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹೋಗಿ ವಿವರ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಧೈತರು ಲೆಖಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ; ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ೭೬ ಸಾವಿರ ಟನ್ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ವಸೂಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಟಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ —ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಏನು ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಉಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಲೇವಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರೇ ಹೇಳಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ —ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ೨-೩ ಪಲ್ಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಅಯ್ಯೋ ಸಾಸ, ಯಾವುದೋ ಓಬಿರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ತಾವು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದ್ಧಿಯವರನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಹಾಗಲು ಕಾಯಿಗೆ ಬೇವಿನಕಾಯಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬದ್ಧಿಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ, ಏನು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಲಕಾಯಿ ಯಾರು ? ಬೇವಿನಕಾಯಿ ಯಾರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಯ್ಯ — ಏನು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಥೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಶಮನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು, ನೀವು ಎಂಥ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಏನೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಜನರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಜನ ನೀವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ? ನಾವು ಹಿಂದೆ-ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ನಾವು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿನ ರೈತರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ರೇಟನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಲೇವಿ ಸ್ವಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವರಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇದೇ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಥ ಇದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಜಮೀನು ಇದ್ದವರು ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಬೆಳೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಪಾಕೆಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಬೆಳೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಬೆಳೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವಾಗ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಸ್ಲಂಪ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಭತ್ತದ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ೫೦-೫೨ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂತು. ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ೪೦-೪೨ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಬಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೇಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸರಕನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸರಕು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಕಾಲಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಬೆಳೆ



ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಸ್ಲಂಪ್ ಆಗುವುದು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಾರು ಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ಏರುವಾಗ ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಇರುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಾಗ ತಮಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೋಪ ಬರುವುದು. ಅವರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡಲೇ, ಬಿಡಲಿ, ನಾವು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ವಾದರೂ ಅದರಂತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಂ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್.—ವರ್ಷ ಬೆಲೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ? ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪ —ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.—ಜನರೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪನವರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಓಟು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳೋಣ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.— From last year to this year, I may inform the House from my experience that there is at least 50 per cent increase in the cost of cultivation.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— That is so because the cost of cultivation has increased. Taking into consideration the increase in the cost of production, these prices have been fixed.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.— I am very happy that the Chief Minister and our Government are making their strenuous efforts to give better prices to the agriculturists. On behalf of the agriculturists, I would like to make a humble submission that what the Government is likely to give has already been neutralised.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— I do not like to get into a discussion about the cost charged. I have prepared a statement of cost charge. The rate we are going to give may not give him a good profit but it is going to cover the production cost. I have calculated Rs. 900 as cost for

cultivation of one acre. I am sure my hon. friend Sri Puttaswamy will agree with me if I say that it would not only cover the neutralisation but would also give him something more. Here is our Ex-Minister who himself is a cultivator. He can speak with authority about the cost per acre because he maintains proper accounts of everything he does.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.— ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರಕಾರ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯೇನು, ಸರಕಾರ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.— ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೪-೫ ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋಲಸೇಲ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಲೇವಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ಪ್ಸ್ ಇರುವುದು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ನಿನಷ್ಟು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದು.

The object of taking over wholesale trade in rice is almost achieved by the scheme of things we have now proposed. Nowhere they have agreed for this compulsory levy.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.— ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಇನ್ನೂರು ರೈತರು ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಸುಮಾರು ೩೯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ೫-೦ ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಒಂದು ಮೂಟೆಗೆ ೧೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೃತಿ ನಿಮಿಷವೂ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಬರುವಾಗ ಕಂಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂದು ಬತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ೭೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಸಂತೋಷ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ೪೨ ರಿಂದ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸದೆ ಬತ್ತ ಇಂಥ ಬೆಲೆಗೇ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಲು ನೈತಿಕ ಬೆಂಬಲವೇನಿದೆ? ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸದೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೇಳಲು ಹಕ್ಕೇನಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.— ಈಗ ೧೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಯಾರು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದೊಳಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ತರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.— ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ೧೨೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಜಯಪುರ, ಬೈಲನರಸೀಪುರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.— ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ದೊರೆ ಯುವ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಯಾರು ಲೆವಿ ಕೊಡುವರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ನೀತಿ ಇದೆ, ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ. ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಇಡುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ದೊರೆಯುವುದು, ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವರು, ಲೆವಿ ಕೊಡುವರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಮಾರುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ರೈತರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಮಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹ ಲೆವಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಲು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿಟ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಗಳೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸೇರಿದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಇದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ

MADAM SPEAKER.— The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 1 P. M.

[The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Tuesday the 25th September 1973.]